

THE DEMOCRAT.

D. F. VAN ALKENBROGH, Editor.
P. M. McDONALD, Business Manager.

Thursday, February 10, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN C. SHUMAKER, of Perry.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Montgomery.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. GORDEN, of Allen;
ALEXANDER C. BOWEN, of Ohio;
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe;
JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe.

Something Further on the Decency Question.

The *Vindicator's* explanation of its former articles relative to the candidates on the Democratic state ticket, is as weak and spiritless as its former articles were false and abusive. Its statement that Judge Pettit had been known by the name of "dirty dog," "in all political circles, since 1854," is without any foundation in fact. Having been honored by the Democratic "circle" with as high official positions as it had the power to confer, it would be a very strange procedure if it should call him a "dirty dog." We claim to know something of the past political history and of the politicians of Indiana, and have no recollection of hearing him called a "dirty dog," until our clerical friend of the *Vindicator* undertook to demolish him with that unanswerable argument. It was about the year 1854, while judge of the Lafayette circuit, that his immutable determination to reform abuses that had long been permitted to exist, gained for him the sobriquet of "old brass piece," which was applied to him alike by friend and foe. If the *Vindicator* man will refresh his memory, he will doubtless see where he has been misled from the truth.

The *Democrat* does not expect or desire to padlock the mouths of its opponents, some of whom are known more for their "munch speaking" than for their candor and fair dealing with political opponents. We rather like such unwarranted attacks on our candidates, as they do no harm, in any sense, and not unfrequently do good by disgusting the more sensible men of the opposition. We would not close the mouth of a radical editor—not for anything. If he cannot blarney, and keep his safety-valve open about two-thirds of the time, he is in as much danger of explosion as a box of nitro-glycerine. Oh! no, GURNEY, don't for a moment think we would put a padlock upon your mouth.

Does Not Decline.
The report put in circulation, and which we published last week, that Dr. Eddy had declined the nomination for secretary of state, turns out to be erroneous. We are glad of this, not that we have plenty of just as good men to fill the place, but his nomination gave general satisfaction, leaving nothing to be gained by filling the place with another man.

Political Items.
There is a great clamor on the part of many Republican papers, just now, for a reduction of taxes. They fear the effect which the present high rate of taxation will have upon their prospects in the coming election. Only this, and nothing more.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege has passed the house, and should it become a law, will take effect July 1, 1870. Our patriotic M.C.'s will make good use of their privilege between this time and then.

The South Bend *Register* publishes "opinions of the press" concerning the Indiana Democracy and their platform. The opinions are not at all favorable. We will relieve our democratic readers' anxiety by saying that the opinions are all from Republican papers. Favorable comments from that source are not to be expected or desired.

There are many radical editors who have been regarding themselves with the happy thought that the defeat of J. B. Stoll, for the democratic nomination for auditor of state, will be productive of a great and powerful dissection in the democratic ranks. The editor of the *Lafayette Herald*, sufficiently radical for all practical purposes, does not indulge in any such deluged anticipations, and thus gently pricks the bubble which has been floating before the mental vision of his co-laborers:

Several of our contemporaries would apparently have believed that the overthrow of our neighbor Stoll at the late state convention has made a serious division in the Indiana democracy, by creating a wide-spread discontent among the Germans of the party. We fail to see it in that light. If any Republican really thinks we are going to have an easy time in the next campaign, because Stoll lost on the conservative ticket, let him examine the election at once. Mr. Stoll is no more German than the man who fairly beat him out of the nomination and neither of them much more Teutonic than the writer of this paragraph. Both are native Americans, and neither of them ever saw or set foot on the fatherland. There is no reason why Hans and Fritz, Democrats, should not be as well satisfied with Stoll's maker as with Stoll. The latter, we take it, is the abler man of the two, intellectually, but is probably not a whit stronger in the northern counties than the former will be on the Ohio.

Our Bourbon correspondent says the lach-zing is out for a return call which pleasure-seekers from that town made us on Monday night of last week. He might have added that the sleighing is out, too.

Neighborhood News.

ELKHART.

From the *Union* we learn the snow plow was again useful on Sunday. The report that two or three prominent citizens visiting the hardware stores every morning to learn who have purchased pistols, is emphatically denied. The editor of the *Review* is doing his part toward furnishing material for the next census—8 pounds, and doing well. Two brothers, named Gardner, just over the Michigan line, to test the strength of their teams, drew into Elkhart loads of stone weighing 7,910 and 8,070 on wheels, with a single span of horses to each load.

SOUTH BEND.

An inhuman wretch, named Herman Culver, a school teacher in Center township, St. Joseph county, was recently brought before the city judge of South Bend, charged with inhumanly whipping a boy 13 years old. He used two whips, one of basswood, five feet long, and one of tough elm, six feet long, with which he administered one hundred and seventy-five blows, occupying one hour. Defenders of flogging in our public schools can now obtain a noble champion in the person of Herman Culver. The *Register* says the Boech & Keedy paper mill manufactured 200 reams of paper for the Chicago Evening Journal, last week. Charles Vinson is building an elegant business house on Washington street. Last Saturday, a boy was playfully kicking a horse's side, when the horse playfully bit the playful boy's arm; the playful boy then thought the playful play was played out. Nat. Shelton, of South Bend, has brought suit against J. S. & M. S. railway, in the supreme court of Chicago, for injuries received by being forcibly ejected from a train, after paying his fare, by which proceeding he was injured in mind and body to the amount of \$5,000 according to his estimate. The northern Indiana college building, with eight acres of ground, was recently sold at Sheriff's sale, for \$8,625; the original cost was \$20,000. Mrs. Malloy, of the National Union, delivered her lecture on "Woman," at Good's opera house, to a large and appreciative audience; proving that the Scriptural statement, that a prophet is without honor in his own country, does not apply to woman.

LAFAYETTE.

The *Argus* says the Second Presbyterian church are now holding their regular services at the court house. The Adventists have been holding a protracted meeting at Union Mills, and have made a number of converts; quite a number were baptized. The Christian church has recently been re-papered and new carpeting has been put down, which makes the interior of the building very attractive. A Chicago ice firm has put up an extensive ice-house, and now employ 30 men in filling it; its capacity is about 6,000 tons. J. B. Bedford writes to Gov. Baker on the subject of prison reform, and the governor responds favorably.

The *Herald* mixes the bad, the good and the indifferent, in this wise: "Cock fighting at Michigan City. Churches waking up in Laporte. The Dutch doctor has departed." Mr. J. W. Mundy has been tendered a clerkship in the patent office at Washington. R. Beardsley, of Elkhart, lectured in Laporte on Saturday evening on "Pompeii." The calico hop, on Wednesday evening of last week, was an exceedingly brilliant and happy affair. The number in attendance was over 150 including several from Michigan City, and six couples from Lafayette. A log house near Kingsbury was set on fire and burned down one week ago last Thursday night. Mr. Strong, Adventist, from Iowa, has been preaching for some three weeks in the school house at Byron, and has created so small stir in that village and the country roundabout.

There is considerable religious awakening in and about Union Mills, Laporte county. The Presbyterians and Methodists have recently held a protracted meeting with satisfactory results; the Adventists also held a series of meetings, conducted by Elder Mansfield, of Buchanan, and Mathewson of New York, which resulted highly satisfactory to all in sympathy with the church. A number of Laporteans accompanied the excursion from New Buffalo to St. Joseph, on the occasion of the opening of the new railroad.

VALPARAISO.

The *Vindicator* says there are promising revivals going on in the churches. Good many persons out of employment. Clear, thick ice being put up out of Salt Creek. The venerable appearance of our court house elicited the inquiry from a gentleman the other day as to what denomination that church in the square he belonged to? The answer was that it belonged to "Devil's own" held forth in it generally. Judge Eves was in the city Friday and Saturday of last week, visiting friends and on business. The judge is 90 years of age, and is as hale and as hearty as many men of 50.

ROCHESTER.

The *Spy* says Packard (Jap., we suppose) is making inquiries about the P. O. There is talk of a brick block on the corner south of the court house square. A woman played several games of "pigeon hole" in a saloon in town the other day, and wound up by drinking a glass of beer at the bar. A subject for cogitation and moral suasion, surely. Mrs. Emma Malloy, lecturer of the South Bend Union, will lecture in the court house, Monday evening, Feb. 12. A brace of ruffians visit-

ed the *Spy* man with dire intent, but left without doing any damage.

WARSAW.

The *Indianian* says that Wm. Miller of Kosciusko county, last week killed a hog which weighed eight hundred pounds gross, and netted 702 pounds. Two or three runaways last week—no damage. Considerable excitement over the death of Miss Sue, Beaver. The *Union* says the Dunkards near Milford have had a protracted meeting, with large accessions to the church. A man had a difficulty with a boot-black, and struck the boy on the head with a broom, for which he paid costs and fine in the sum of \$12 10. The inhabitants of the south part of the county assert that they have a real ghost among them.

Bourbon Items.

BOURBON, Feb. 8, 1870.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

The sleighing party that visited Plymouth Monday evening of last week, were very much pleased with the manner in which they were entertained while there, and on their return the following resolution was adopted, unanimously:

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Dodge, of the Packard house, for the excellent supper prepared for us on so short notice, and for the "freedom of the house" extended to us during our stay; also to Mr. C. H. Reeve and the Plymouth string band for the excellent music furnished those of us who "tripped the light fantastic toe."

Should any of the people of Plymouth conclude to return our "call," they will find our latch strings out. A stone was thrown through a window of one of the cars on the express train going east, Friday noon, at the crossing near the railroad house. The perpetrator of such an act of petty meanness should be discovered and severely punished.

A heretofore prominent superintendent of one of our Sunday schools, lately employed in our public school to teach the young idea how to shoot, left us in such great haste between two days last week that he hadn't time to pay sundry little bills due and owing to divers and sundry individuals heretofore.

Rev. E. S. Freeman, pastor of the M. E. church, contemplates locating in Missouri. Several deaths are reported as having occurred during the past week. Robt. Erwin's only child died very suddenly on Tuesday last; it is thought, from strangulation. A child of Mr. Swanks died on Friday. G. H. Thayer's little girl died on Saturday.

Dr. S. W. Gould, formerly of this place, now of Argos, the Chicago papers announce, graduated with the degree of M. D., at Rush medical college.

The equilibrium of the "truly bill" portion of our community was suddenly destroyed, on Monday morning, by the reported resignation of our postmaster, H. D. Weaver. Mr. W. expects to leave here, and will tender his resignation in a short time, at least, and acting on this supposition and it may be from actual knowledge obtained from the postmaster himself, a sudden running to and fro among a certain few provided with pen and paper, soliciting signatures recommending them as suitable persons to be appointed to the anticipated vacancy, was plainly visible to the most casual observer. Harmon Baylor was especially solicitous, and seemed to think the appointment depended on the number of signatures and the expeditious manner in which they should be conveyed to the illustrious successor of the illustrious Schuyler. Our old Republican friend, S. F. Gordon, appeared more dignified in advancing his claims, and went about it more like a politician who had been taught the mysteries of pulling the strings, more than any of the others. He is honest and capable, and should belong to the democratic party. If we must have a Republican, let it be Gordon. L. T. Gaylord was left in the rear early in the day, and he concluded to let the pesky thing go, unless it is decided to leave it to a vote of the people, in which event he will rally his friends, and come up to the scratch. John J. Winigler left his last and awl and sallied forth at an early hour to seek signers; with what success, has not transpired. The contest bids fair to be a spirited one, and as our member of congress will likely pay little attention to any petitions that may be sent, those who have "great expectations" would undoubtedly save time by consulting Col. Bailey and L. Mattingly, at Plymouth, as to the *modus operandi* of procuring post office appointments through the present M.C. In case the question is left to a vote, other candidates, too numerous to mention, will undoubtedly come to the surface—among them, probably, Marshall James. He is eminently sound on the goose question, is the owner of the best room in town, and being an excellent business man, with large experience, if he gives his consent to become a candidate, his will most likely be the poll that will knock the perimmons.

The Pope's last Bull goes Father Hyacinth among other bulls. "He told me," says Artemus Ward, "to get out of the office. I pitied him and went." Prince Pierre Napoleon has always been a bitter enemy of the Empress Eugenie. Delaware has more than fourteen peach trees to every voter in the state. Island No. 10, so famous during the war, is now a resort for river pirates.

Abolition of the Franking

The bill recently passed by the house of representatives at Washington, abolishing the franking privilege, contains among other provisions, one clause which compels publishers of newspapers to pay postage on papers sent to post offices in the county where published, and to prepay postage on all papers sent in the mails. G. H. PIERCE, the Washington correspondent of the *Lafayette Herald*, thus notices the bill:

To say that the *Herald* shall pay the same for being carried from Laporte to Michigan City, that the New York *Tribune* pays, for being sent from New York to San Francisco, is certainly unjust. If this bill becomes a law it is thought also that newspapers will be required to pay their postage quarterly, in advance, instead of collecting the same of subscribers, (although this point is involved in some doubt) and if this is the case, the *Herald* will be a circulation of 1,200 must pay \$200 a year for postage. How many papers scuffling for existence now, can stand this additional burden?

I have no pecuniary interest in any paper, but I know something of the difficulties under which the country editors labor, and the competition which they meet on every hand from their wealthy city contemporaries. This law will be a god-send to the mammoth sheets of New York, Chicago, etc. It does not affect them, because their home circulation is served by carriers, and the papers which go abroad, already pay postage; they will see in this bill an opportunity to increase their circulation by crowding out the country papers, and it will therefore meet with their approval.

The *Chronicle*, published in this city by Forney, who also owns the Philadelphia *Press*, sees this opportunity, and with a selfishness for which he is notorious, advocates the passage of the bill. The publishers even refuse to give room in their columns to any arguments against it, but endeavor to hurry the matter through the senate in the same unseemly haste with which it passed the house of representatives.

It may be well for the country papers to mark this; that there is a paper published here called the *Daily National Republican*, which opens its columns to a free discussion of the matter, and lends a helping hand to the Provincial newspapers. The mails are carried from Laporte and Kingsbury, for instance, at so much a year. Does anybody imagine that the price demanded is more because the *Lafayette Herald* and *Argos*, and Michigan City *Enterprise*, are included in the mail?

GRANT, CORBIN & CO., AND THE GOLD RING.

Important Testimony of Fisk and Gould.

Grant Implicated in the Conspiracy to Force Gold up, in September last.

Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., appeared promptly the capital on Saturday last,—the latter in a full velvet suit, and resplendent with diamonds,—to testify before the gold panic investigating committee. They were for some time on the floor of the house, and were introduced to members, creating a curious sensation. Their evidence lasted six or seven hours, but they could be boiled down into the following resume: They were anxious to have the crops of 1869 moved at as high prices as in 1868, in order to furnish transportation for the Erie road, but they saw that this could not be done without a consequent reverse in the price of gold.

Gold being low, they at once sought to ascertain what the financial policy of the administration would be, and to that end branched the matter first to Gen. Grant, June 15th, when he was on his way to the peace jubilee, in Boston. This was at dinner on board of one of Fisk's steamers, and it appears in the conversation that Grant was in favor of an early resumption of specie payments. He was told that this would bring a crash; that gold was too low for good business even then, and Grant replied: "Gentlemen, well, any way, we might as well prick the bubble."

Grant was again sounded by the witnesses at Long Branch, but did not make any definite reply on financial topics. In the meantime, Gould became acquainted with Corbin, the president's brother-in-law, and some plan was developed by which Butterfield was to be made assistant treasurer which was afterwards done.

In July, Grant went to Newport, and Gould wrote him a letter, which Fisk carried, arguing against reducing the price of gold, stating that the time was near at hand when the crops of the country would be moved, and that if the administration would not sell gold they (Fisk and Gould) could put up the price a little. No reply was made to this, and Corbin was brought into their confidence. Corbin said he could fix things all right with Grant. Feeling assured of this, \$2,500,000 in gold was bought, \$500,000 for Mrs. Grant, \$500,000 for Porter, secretary, to the president. The rest was divided between Corbin and Gould, for up to this time Fisk had not bought any gold.

Gould, at this stage, introduced Fisk to Corbin, and the latter said that Mrs. Grant's gold had been sold, and a profit of \$25,000 had been remitted to her at Washington. Corbin explained to Fisk all his arrangements with Gould, and said that he (Corbin) was behind the throne; that he could regulate Mr. Grant; that the government would not sell gold; that Mrs. Grant's letters to Mrs. Corbin said so, and that there need be no uneasiness. Fisk says that at first he was not disposed to believe Corbin, but the latter points were so positive that he placed full faith in him.

To make assurance doubly sure, before more purchases were made, Corbin said he would write to Grant, who was (September 15th) at Washington, Pa., and send the letter by Fisk's confidential man. This was done. The messenger, Chapin by name, reached Washington, near Peabody, at 7 a. m., routed up Grant, and handed him the letter. He read part of it, went into another room, and in fifteen minutes returned and said, "All right." Chapin went at once to the nearest telegraph office, and telegraphed to Fisk: "Letter delivered. Grant says it is all right."

Fisk said that on the day before the dark Friday he saw Corbin who said: "All is now right, that letter to Grant has clinched matters."

Fisk and Gould then commenced to buy gold, and it rose from 137 to 141 on the dark Friday. A broker, named William Belden, asked to participate in the transaction, and gave Fisk power to buy gold for him. One Albert Speyers was Belden's broker. On these purchases gold rose to 143, and Speyers then jumped in for himself, and bought till it rose to 160, believing that it would go higher.

Then came the order of the government to sell \$4,000,000, which immediately smashed down the market. "That," said Fisk, "in the story of the combination. Relying on Corbin's statements of his influence with Grant, and on that letter we bought heavily, believing the government would not sell gold."

Fisk says he sought Corbin after the bottom was knocked out of the speculation by the government sale, and testifies that he said to him: "You d—d old villain, this is a h—l of a muss you have got us into."

Corbin inquired: "What situation are you in?" Fisk replied: "We do not know. We can't tell in all this excitement, but we may be ruined."

Corbin blandly replied that it must be a mistake; his information was explicit that Boutwell would not sell gold, and if he had, he would doubtless do so without consulting Grant.

Corbin came into the room and she agreed with her husband. She said she had a letter from Mrs. Grant, wishing the speculation was over, for it made her husband nervous. Both of them agreed at once to go to Washington, to see the president, as they said, and have the sale of gold withdrawn, but they never did this.

Gould testified that Gen. Butterfield, the assistant treasurer, was privy to the speculation, and that he had bought \$1,000,000, of gold on Butterfield's account.

Fisk concluded his evidence by asking that Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, and Mrs. Grant be summoned before the committee.

Olden Time Observations on the Month of February.

When February's white with snow, The summer fields with corn will grow. The meteorologist must observe all the phases of the weather. Wind and fog in February are supposed to indicate what follows below: Should at the close the wind to northward veer, It gives fair token of a prosperous year. If the weather is not wintry in February, it will make amends in April. Much fog in February—much rain throughout the year.

It is a good omen of a genial summer when there is in February much rain, snow and rough weather. Observations seem to have drawn portents not only from celestial phenomena, but also from the animal creation. Note the following: In February if midges and flies do swarm, In March one must strive to keep the ears warm.

And this of similar import: When the hares gallop spring, And the larks high upward sing, Frost and cold these omens bring. Candlemas occurs on the second day of the month. The popular belief about the hedgehog looking forth from his den upon this day, and should it prove clear, returning to hibernation for a further period, is a legitimate inheritance from this more ancient prophecy. Candlemas day appears to be the grand day upon which all the various changes of the coming season were indicated. There are many weather saws based on the appearance of this day. First we have this:

A lengthy winter is to fear, If Candlemas is bright and clear; But if it should snow, with heavy wind, An early spring is close behind. A cloudy Candlemas day rejoiceth the heart of the farmer. When Candlemas with brilliant sunshine glows, Look for rough weather with rough winter snows. According to the Roman calendar the 6th of February is St. Dorothy's day, and hence The heaviest snow falls are passed by Against the day of Dorothy. Which is extremely satisfactory, if not poetical.

In regard to the 22d we are told that if it should prove very cold, the same sort of weather may be expected to last a fortnight longer.

Finally, at the close of the month we have this authoritative and clear statement of what may be expected: Blustering winds at February's end, A frightful year doth then portend; But if in February no north winds blow, Their chasteness in April will make the face glow.

THE NURSERY.

A Magazine for Youngest Readers. PROSPECTUS FOR 1870. This unrivaled Magazine, begun January, 1867, entered upon its seventh volume last month, with a large increased circulation and many additional attractions. In ITS ILLUSTRATIONS the novelty and variety of which have made it so great a favorite will be kept up with increased spirit, we have many arrangements through a SPECIAL AGENT IN EUROPE, to procure all the best and latest from those artists whose skill it is to make drawings of and for children. Original designs by Oscar Reisch, and some of our best American artists, have already been procured and to these we shall add many of the choicest productions of French, English, and American artists. The pictorial charm cannot fail to continue to delight all lovers of art, as well as young children. The fresh and original LITERARY CONTENTS will be prepared with the care that has won for "The Nursery" the confidence and enthusiastic commendation of so many intelligent parents, as the best magazine ever published for young children. Besides the old favorites, we have secured contributions of distinguished merit. No family in which the intellectual wants of children are cared for, should be without "The Nursery." It is the best of all the little in teaching to read, and inspiring a taste for letters and art.

TERMS, \$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. JOHN L. SHOREY, 15 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!

And the

CITY GROCERY

or

CLEVELAND & HOUGHTON

Is the place to buy your Groceries

Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

We have just received a fresh stock of

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, Molasses,

And in fact a general assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

We expect to do a fair, square trade with all, and shall try to please our customers in prices as well as in goods.

Come, One and All,

And you will find our Goods, as well as ourselves, all right. We keep a Delivery Wagon, and will deliver all goods bought of us to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE.

Remember the place—City Grocery—Laporte Street.

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE HUNGRY!

Remember the place—City Grocery—Laporte Street.

February 10, 1870.—324

KOONTZ & HOHAM,

No. 7, Hoham's Block, Laporte Street.

Plymouth, - - - - - Indiana.

We have repaired our new Bakery and Restaurant, making it a first-class establishment. We keep a full assortment of

Fancy Groceries, Confectioneries, Cigars, and Tobacco.

All kinds of Fruit in season. Oysters in every style also for sale by the can.

Meals at All Hours.

Day and week Board on liberal terms. Give us a call, and satisfy yourself. Diner 160-140 KOONTZ & HOHAM.

NEWELL GRAVES.

Boot & Shoemaker.

Will attend promptly to all work entrusted to his care.

REPAIRING WELL & NEATLY DONE

On Short Notice.

All work Warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patrons solicited. Shop over Humphreys & Dial's grocery store, January 20, 1870.

HARDWARD.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE PURCHASING

HARDWARE.

BUCK & TOAN,

No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.

AND

HOUSE TRIMMING

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, PAINT, PUTTY, STOVES, SPICES, GLASS, SALES, DOORS, PUMPS, PIPE, PACKING, BELTING, ROPES, SHOT, POWDER, LEAD, BIRD-CAGES, BEANS AND COPPER KETTLES, TIN CUTS, TABLES AND POCKET CUTLERY, PANCAKE TURNERS AND BREADSTICKS, ETC., ETC.

Cook Stoves, and some that don't Cook, Parlor Stoves for sitting rooms, sitting room Stoves for Stoves, Elevated Oven Stoves, and Ovens that have not been elevated, Chains of all kinds, Rat Traps to catch Mice and Mice Traps, to catch Rats.

Tinners Copperers and Ironers

—AT—

WORK IN THE SHOP.

ALL KINDS OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

AT AS LOW PRICES AS CAN BE

FOUND ON THIS CONTINENT.

—AT—

THE NURSERY.

A Magazine for Youngest Readers.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1870.

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TERMS, \$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. JOHN L. SHOREY, 15 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

ARRIVALS AT

S. & M. BECKER'S.

We are now receiving our

Fall and Winter Goods,

Handsomest Stock of Goods

Ever brought to Plymouth, and can offer better bargains in

CALICOES, DELAINES, ALLA-

PACAS, GOOD FOR SUITS,

de, de.

Our Clothing assortment is complete and will sell at

Very Low Prices.

A Splendid Stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND

Gents Furnishing Goods.

We have a

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Cloths, Cassimeres